UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/S-17/1
12 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventeenth special session

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

To convene at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 20 February 1990, at 10 a.m.

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;

   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President.

5. Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Seventeenth Special Session.

6. Organization of the session (decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989). 1/

7. Adoption of the agenda.

8. General debate.

9. Aspects relating to the production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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* Issued in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure.

1/ See statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/44/19).

10. International legal framework:

(a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

(b) 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

(c) 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(d) New agreements.

11. Bilateral and regional legal arrangements involving States and international organizations.

12. International co-operation and institutional framework:

(a) Within the United Nations system:

(i) Resolutions on the global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs (resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989), on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989) and on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989) and General Assembly resolution 44/39 of 4 December 1989 entitled "International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes";

(ii) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat: status of activities, programmes and projects, and co-ordination with national programmes;

(iii) Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; 2/

(iv) Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; 2/

(v) Regional arrangements;

(b) Regional and other arrangements.

2/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

READEX FICHE

13. Reports submitted in response to General Assembly decision 44/410:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs;

(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on:

(i) Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2/ and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels;

(ii) The allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority is given to narcotic issues;

(c) Views on matters pertaining to the special session, transmitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system.

14. Adoption of a political declaration and a global programme of action.

15. Follow-up measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the special session.

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Seventeenth special session
Item 13 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISION 44/410

Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At the twenty-fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (October 1989), the two Committees recommended that the appropriate intergovernmental bodies should consider a system-wide plan of action, to be prepared by ACC leading to specific activities to be carried out by organizations of the United Nations system, individually and collectively. 1/ Such a plan of action would aim at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions that might be taken at the then proposed special session of the General Assembly on drug abuse control.

2. The General Assembly, by paragraph 3 of its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of ACC, to co-ordinate at the inter-agency level the development of such a system-wide plan. The Assembly further requested that the Declaration of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2/ and the recommendation in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 2/ be used as a guide.

3. In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult

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* A/S-17/1.

closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented in ACC in developing the plan of action.

4. The Assembly further requested ACC to include in the plan of action, inter alia:

(a) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

(b) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake, within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

(c) A reasonable time frame for implementation of each portion of the action plan;

(d) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that resources are limited and that it would be necessary for agencies to focus priorities, review deployment of resources or obtain, if necessary, from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan.

The Assembly also requested ACC to present the plan of action to all Member States by 31 March 1990 in order to permit discussion by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its next regular session of 1990.

5. By paragraph (e) of its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly at its second session and to the Assembly at its seventeenth special session on ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and existing United Nations programmes, as well as other activities at the international and regional levels, and on progress towards the allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority was given to issues on narcotic drugs.

6. In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 3 (a) of General Assembly resolution 44/141, consultations were held within the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to develop a draft framework for the United Nations system-wide plan of action. Under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna as Co-ordinator of all United Nations drug-control related activities, informal consultations with a number of agencies represented on ACC were also held at Vienna in late November 1989. At that time, the drug control units of the Secretariat and those agencies which were able to attend the consultations prepared a first preliminary draft outline of the plan of action. That draft was circulated to agencies by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna on 8 December 1989 for their comments and additional contributions. After

consolidation, a second preliminary draft of the outline of the system-wide plan of action was thereafter circulated to all agencies participating in ACC on 24 January 1990. It was reviewed by the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control, which met at Vienna on 5 February 1990. The draft is in the process of being completed for circulation to all Member States by the required deadline of 31 March 1990.

7. The outline of the system-wide plan of action will consist of an introduction; an outline of the operational activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and five chapters describing the 1990-1991 programme of work and the related available resources of the international drug control organs, the substantive drug control units of the United Nations Secretariat, other United Nations entities and the specialized agencies. It will also include an indication of activities that could be undertaken in future biennia together with an approximation of related resources.

8. The five chapters and entities currently engaged in the related activities are as follows:

(a) Chapter I - Strengthening the licit drug control system: Drug abuse control activities under this heading are in practice carried out principally by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat and elements of the World Health Organization (WHO);

(b) Chapter II - Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for drugs: The United Nations entities principally involved are the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and WHO; the Crime Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs also has mandates in this area;

(c) Chapter III - Treatment and rehabilitation: United Nations entities involved in this work are the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, ILO and WHO;

(d) Chapter IV - Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources: Activities under this heading are primarily the responsibility of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and WHO;

(e) Chapter V - Suppression of illicit drug traffic: This is mainly the responsibility of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, but other entities such as the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization are also involved.

It will be noted that chapters II to V refer to the chapter headings of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. 2/

9. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is the major source of funding within the United Nations system for programmes of technical co-operation to the developing world in the field of drug abuse control. The policy of the Fund, in

line with its broad mandate, is aimed at reducing the supply, demand and trafficking of illicit drugs and has activities in each of the areas outlined in chapters I-V. In developing its programme of action, the Fund consults, as appropriate, with other United Nations drug control bodies and the specialized agencies and relies on these and other international and non-governmental organizations, as well as recipient Governments, to execute its projects. In 1989, the Fund had 115 projects in over 50 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near and Middle East and in addition helped fund 38 regional and global projects implemented by the United Nations or other international organizations. The expenditures of the Fund rose from $US 33 million in 1988 to an estimated $US 43 million in 1989, and for 1990 a programme of $US 69 million is budgeted. The requirements of the developing world for technical co-operation are clearly many times these amounts.

10. It should be noted that a number of other United Nations entities, including the United Nations Development Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme are involved in large-scale development projects that may assist Governments in their drug abuse control efforts. The regional commissions also have concerns in this area.

11. At this stage it is estimated, on a preliminary basis, that, in order to undertake the activities that would fall under chapters I to V of the forthcoming system-wide medium-term plan of action on drug abuse control, an overall amount from all sources of funds, at the level of the system as a whole, ranging from $30 to $35 million might be required on a biennial basis.

Notes

1/ E/1990/4, sect. III.

2/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

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REPORTS SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISION 44/410

Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 4, paragraph 11

The paragraph should read

11. At this stage it is estimated, on a preliminary basis, that, in order to undertake the activities that would fall under chapters I to V of the forthcoming system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, an overall amount from all sources of funds, at the level of the system as a whole, ranging from $30 to $35 million might be required on a biennial basis.

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REPORTS SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISION 44/410

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs

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Transmittal note from the Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session to the President of the General Assembly

In response to General Assembly decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the views of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session concerning matters to be considered at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly and chapter II of the report of the Commission on that subject, submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at its special session under items 13 (a) and 13 (c) of its provisional agenda.

(Signed) Edward BABAYAN
Chairman of the Commission on
Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh
special session

I. STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS CONCERNING THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS

1. At its eleventh special session, the Commission considered the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and formulated its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, pursuant to Assembly decision 44/410, paragraph (d).

2. Both the members of the Commission and the observers sent by Governments have collaborated intensively with a view to complying with the request of the Assembly. The Commission established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to consider and, where possible, to agree on the many proposals put forward, both by regional groups, i.e. the Group of 77 and the member States of the European Economic Community, and by the representatives of individual countries. The views expressed and the proposals made are contained in chapter II of the Commission's report (sect. II below), as well as in the documents annexed to it.

3. The Commission regrets that it was not possible, owing to lack of time, to reach a consensus on a series of measures which, taken as a whole, could serve as comments on the draft global programme of action against narcotic drugs, involving both the competent bodies of the United Nations system and the Member States. However, the Commission considers that the statements made in the plenary meetings and the suggestions contained in chapter II of its report constitute a basis for further deliberation and decision-making. All of these inputs are witness to the world-wide resolve of Governments to pursue their commitments under the international drug control treaties and to further strengthen their bilateral and multilateral co-operation in this area.

4. With a view to facilitating the work of the Assembly, the Commission has identified the following general principles for guidance in the development of the global programme of action:

(a) The international drug control treaties form the basis for individual action by States and for their co-operation at the regional, interregional and global levels;

(b) The results of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/ in particular, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/ form an adequate basis for consideration by Governments to further develop their national policies;

(c) States have the primary responsibility to undertake the necessary action. Nevertheless, international co-operation is an indispensable supporting instrument and can never replace action at the national and regional levels;

(d) The campaign against illicit supply of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances can only have lasting effects if Governments undertake determined efforts to reduce illicit demand; to this end, it

is necessary to establish national structures for executing programmes in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

(e) Since the severity of health and social problems associated with drug abuse is considerably influenced by national socio-cultural and socio-economic factors, a multisectoral approach to these problems is necessary, both at the national and international levels;

(f) Intensification of efforts at the national level and increased intergovernmental co-operation require a commensurate strengthening of the United Nations drug control organs and their secretariats. Against this background, the functioning of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, needs to be reviewed and assessed in accordance with the mandate given to the Secretary-General in General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989 for the purpose of identifying alternative structural possibilities, the end result being the establishment of a stronger, more efficient United Nations structure for drug abuse control;

(g) The Commission is united in its opinion that additional financial resources are needed, primarily to support programmes that have a direct impact on field situations. Since the achievement of the objectives embodied in the international drug control treaties is by necessity a long-term affair, structural financial commitments are most desirable.

5. Pursuant to the request by the General Assembly, the Commission hereby transmits, through the Preparatory Committee for the seventeenth special session of the Assembly, the relevant chapter and annexes to its report.

II. SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 3/

6. At its 1036th and 1037th meetings, on 30 January 1989, the Commission considered agenda subitem 9 (a). The Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1990/15) on matters arising from the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly that were of particular relevance to the eleventh special session, such as the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly. It also had before it the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session concerning international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

7. In its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, the Assembly decided to convene a special session, at a high political level, to consider as a matter of urgency the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation. In its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, the Assembly requested the Commission at its eleventh special session to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its special session, taking into account

all relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; in that decision, the Assembly also invited the Commission to transmit to the Assembly at its special session any views on matters pertaining to that session. In its resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989, the Assembly encouraged the Commission to begin consideration of measures that could be recommended to Governments for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 4/ adopted in 1988. In that resolution, the Assembly also invited the Commission to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of that Convention.

8. All those who spoke on subitem 9 (a) pointed to the deteriorating situation regarding drug abuse and the devastating effect of that phenomenon on the lives of individuals, their families and society. Drug trafficking and related criminal activities had reached an alarming scale, to the point of destabilizing economies, adversely affecting the development of many countries and threatening the stability, national security and sovereignty of States. It was emphasized that measures commensurate with the problems were required to counter the new dimensions of drug abuse and illicit traffic at the national and international levels. Several speakers paid tribute to the determination of the Government of Colombia in countering the threat posed by illicit drug trafficking.

9. Several speakers expressed the view that the primary responsibility for dealing with drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking rested with each individual Government, which had to take the necessary legislative measures and ensure their effective implementation. That was considered a prerequisite to countering the threat of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking at the national and international levels. Several speakers pointed to the resolve of their Governments to meet that prerequisite and to the measures taken by them to prevent their countries from becoming drug consuming countries or transit States. Measures to co-ordinate the drug control programmes of the 12 member States of the European Community were brought to the attention of the Commission.

10. Several speakers mentioned the bilateral agreements and other arrangements entered into by their Governments with a view to co-ordinating bilateral and multilateral action against the illicit traffic. The view was expressed that the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session should encourage countries to establish links between institutions and agencies engaged in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in order to facilitate rapid and direct co-operation between them.

11. Several speakers emphasized that, in order to be successful, action at the national level must be supported and complemented by action at the regional and international levels. The important results achieved by the United Nations over the past 40 years were highlighted. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 5/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 6/ together with the 1988 Convention, constituted a comprehensive system of international drug control and a workable framework for international co-operation against illicit drug trafficking. In addition to those legal instruments, the courses of action recommended for implementation at the national, regional and

international levels in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 2/ represented a significant contribution to the fight against drug abuse and the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. It was emphasized that in considering ways to increase the global efforts to face the growing threat posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the achievements of the past and the experience gained from implementing the drug control treaties should serve as a framework for formulating a more effective course of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session. Due consideration should be given to the approach and activities contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.

12. One representative suggested that the group of experts to assist the Secretary-General in undertaking a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, should also critically review the functioning of the current United Nations drug control structures and of the treaty provisions that established them. Some speakers emphasized the importance of fully implementing the provisions of the existing drug control treaties and the early entry into force of the 1988 Convention as a prerequisite for any success in international drug control. The seventeenth special session would provide an opportunity to highlight the importance of compliance with, and effective implementation of, the international drug control treaties and programmes on which agreement had been reached.

13. Several speakers indicated that the Commission and the United Nations drug control units had a central role to play in the outcome of the seventeenth special session. The Commission was expected to give meaningful and practical guidance to the work of the seventeenth special session. Several speakers emphasized the necessity of practical objectives and programmes rather than political declarations. The special session would also provide the international community with another opportunity to tackle the problem of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking as a whole at the international level by taking practical action and measures to cover areas where existing international co-operation was deficient, as well as areas where new measures and methods were required to meet the new dimension of the problem. The special session would also provide an opportunity for the international community to reaffirm its commitment to existing mandates and to strengthen the role of the United Nations by adopting additional mandates, together with the commensurate resources to implement them. In addition, the international community would have a chance to ascertain which of the programmes and mandates should be given higher priority.

14. Several speakers gave their views on the principles and steps that should be taken into consideration by the Commission in formulating recommendations and proposals for inclusion in the global programme of action against narcotic drugs to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session. It was stressed that the global programme of action should have concrete, comprehensive and long-term objectives. All agencies concerned should be involved in its formulation. The priorities to be established should be balanced and realistic. The global programme of action should specify a clear set of achievable goals and identify the resources for their implementation within a given time-frame. It should give equal

consideration to issues involving both supply and demand, along the lines of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. It should also place particular emphasis on policies to curb the rising illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by intensified preventive and other measures, including public information, education, treatment and rehabilitation. Furthermore, it should provide the structures and processes for the implementation of those policies. It was also stressed that the specific programmes to be developed within the framework of the global programme of action should be evaluated periodically by impartial experts.

15. Referring to the areas to be considered for inclusion in the global programme of action that were stipulated in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, one representative expressed his reservation with regard to paragraphs 5 (h), (i) and (j). In his view, each State should have the right to maintain control over its training programmes and the allocation of resources to them. Moreover, each State pledging experienced narcotics agents and experts to a reserve pool should retain control over when and how its narcotics agents and experts were utilized, should such a reserve pool to be established. Finally, he said that the establishment of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds would lead to duplication of efforts while neglecting legitimate privacy concerns. Instead, the proposal should be reshaped to encourage further bilateral and multilateral exchanges of such information. The United Nations could play an important role in facilitating such exchanges by serving as a repository of information on laws and regulations relating to money laundering and the forfeiture of assets and in encouraging and documenting compliance with article 5 of the 1988 Convention, concerning the tracing, freezing and forfeiture of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking.

16. Several speakers emphasized that it was important for the global programme of action to place equal emphasis on the suppression of illicit traffic and on measures aimed at demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation, as recommended in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. Several speakers emphasized the importance that their Governments attached to programmes for reducing illicit demand through preventive action, treatment and rehabilitation, as a necessary complement to programmes for reducing illicit supply through law enforcement. While noting the importance of adopting a balanced approach, some speakers indicated that emphasis on demand reduction should not, in the long run, overshadow the supply and trafficking aspects of the drug problem.

17. Some speakers considered that measures to reduce the demand for illicit drugs were of key importance and should be considered an area of priority. Several others indicated that the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, would give further impetus to increasing the international commitment to demand reduction. One speaker proposed that the conclusions of the World Ministerial Summit should be taken into consideration with a view to integrating them into the global programme of action against narcotic drugs. One observer proposed the elaboration of an international convention on the reduction of demand for illicit narcotic drugs and outlined elements for the draft convention.

18. Referring to the increase in drug abuse and illicit traffic in spite of drug demand reduction programmes and effective law enforcement action, several speakers said that the public, particularly young people, should be made more aware of the serious damage that drug abuse caused to the health of individuals. Several others expressed the view that the media should convey the detrimental effects of drug abuse on individuals, their families and society. The view was expressed that epidemiological studies should be undertaken that would provide a critical assessment of the social roots of drug abuse and addiction, with a view to finding effective remedies for use in prevention and rehabilitation programmes.

19. Some speakers commented on the dangerous implications of recent arguments in favour of legalizing the sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It was pointed out that such a development would go against the objectives of international drug control and would only serve to enrich traffickers.

20. Several speakers emphasized that it was important for the United Nations to develop and implement programmes to reduce and eradicate the supply of illicit drugs. Reference was made to special measures adopted in individual countries to curb the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Some speakers informed the meeting of sanctions, such as the confiscation of land and property, imposed on farmers involved in the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants. Several speakers expressed the view that more resources should be invested in comprehensive programmes for rural development, including programmes aimed at encouraging alternative markets for substituted crops.

21. One speaker indicated that, following the adoption and application of stringent penal measures, no illicit poppy cultivation or heroin laboratory had been detected in his country. He reiterated the proposal of his Government regarding the urgent need to identify the scale and location of illicit poppy cultivation in the Near and Middle East with a view to adopting appropriate countermeasures. Another speaker expressed his support for the detection of illicit cultivation by remote sensing or aerial surveys aimed at ascertaining the extent of illicit cultivation so that appropriate countermeasures could be adopted.

22. Most speakers referred to the collective responsibility of both drug-producing and drug-consuming countries in dealing with the problem of drug abuse and illicit traffic. The responsibility for drug-consuming countries, particularly the developed countries, to adopt and apply measures to contain and reduce the illicit demand for drugs was stressed by several speakers. It was argued that developed countries also had a responsibility to control the illicit trade of precursors and the delivery of weapons to drug traffickers. One speaker proposed convening a conference of Governments and businesses that produce and distribute chemical products in order to co-ordinate the control of precursors. In the opinion of several other speakers, actions to reduce illicit demand must be accompanied by parallel efforts on the part of drug-producing countries to reduce illicit cultivation and trafficking.

23. Several speakers stated that drug-producing countries, which were often burdened with debt-servicing problems, should be provided with resources and support to enable them to eliminate illicit drug production, trafficking and

abuse. Noting that narcotic plants were being illicitly cultivated in poverty-stricken areas of some developing countries, they emphasized that the economic situation of such areas and countries should be improved and that adequate resources should be provided in order to increase the standard of living of farmers in those areas and countries. The view was expressed that in order for crop substitution programmes to be successful, commodity markets should be created so that farmers would be provided with economic incentives that would induce them to refrain from cultivating illicit narcotic plants.

24. Several speakers emphasized that assistance in crop substitution programmes should be provided free of political constraints and with due respect for national sovereignty. One speaker expressed the view that drug trafficking should not serve as an excuse for military intervention or pressure.

25. Some speakers said that several developing countries had been diverting an important share of their resources to implement measures to interdict transit traffic or curb illicit production or cultivation within their borders to the detriment of their economies and of urgently needed national development programmes. They stated that the United Nations drug control programmes should give priority to providing the necessary resources and assistance to such States. One representative expressed the view that assistance should also be provided to traditional supplier countries of opiate raw materials for medical purposes, with a view to resolving the burden of excess stocks of opiate raw materials.

26. Some speakers referred to fundamental socio-political changes in their countries that had brought their citizens in contact with illicit drugs. Mention was made of the need to provide assistance to States faced with new problems related to drug abuse and illicit traffic as a result of those changes.

27. Several speakers stated that special attention should be given to the financial aspects of illicit drug trafficking in order to counter the economic power of drug traffickers. Governments should, in particular, adopt adequate measures to prevent the banking system and the international financial system from being used to launder money derived from illicit drug trafficking. To the extent possible, they should ensure that their economies do not benefit from illicit drug trafficking. Governments that had not already done so should consider the possibility of introducing domestic legislation and negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to trace, freeze and confiscate the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking more effectively, in compliance with article 5 of the 1988 Convention. Mention was made of the work undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force established following the meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Paris in July 1989, which brought together finance officials from 15 countries, and, in particular, of its forthcoming recommendations for future action to combat money laundering.

28. Some speakers commended the United Nations for its activities in the field of drug law enforcement, particularly the development of the system of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, and emphasized the need to strengthen its role in law enforcement-related assistance, such as training, the provision of equipment and intelligence-gathering. One speaker expressed support

for the establishment, under the aegis of the United Nations, of a comprehensive drug intelligence system accessible to all countries. Such a system was necessary in order to facilitate the adoption of effective measures against illicit traffic. One representative suggested that a review of diverse international law enforcement activities should be undertaken, with a view to considering the establishment of a mechanism for co-ordination.

29. Several speakers informed the Commission of recent legislative measures adopted by their Governments that would enable them to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention in 1990. Those measures would also permit the provisional application of some of the provisions of the Convention pending its entry into force. Particular reference was made to the adoption of legislative provisions encompassing the offences covered in the 1988 Convention with a view to providing more stringent penalties as an effective deterrent to drug trafficking. Some speakers indicated that their Governments were reviewing their national drug control strategies in order to determine what other stringent measures could be taken to curtail the supply of and reduce the demand for illicit drugs. One representative indicated that, under recently adopted legislation in his country, drug trafficking offences had been made non-bailable.

30. Several speakers stated that, in adopting a global programme of action, the General Assembly at its special session should consider the links between illicit drug trafficking and international terrorism, subversive activities and organized crime, which undermined the legitimate economy and threatened the stability and security of Governments.

31. One representative expressed the view that the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session should take note of the possible establishment of an international criminal court for transnational criminal activities, such as illicit drug trafficking, which was to be considered by the International Law Commission at its next session, as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 44/39 of 4 December 1989. Another representative expressed support for the launching of a United Nations decade against drug abuse and illicit traffic.

32. Some speakers referred to the establishment of new administrative structures or agencies to enhance inter-agency co-ordination at the national level with a view to facilitating the implementation of the provisions of the 1988 Convention. The view was expressed that priority should be given to the implementation of some of the provisions of the 1988 Convention, such as article 5 on confiscation, article 6 on extradition and article 7 on mutual legal assistance, and that they should be highlighted and brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its special session.

33. With reference to General Assembly decision 44/410, all speakers expressed support for enhancing the role of the United Nations in the fight against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking at the international level. Support was expressed for Assembly resolution 44/141, in which the Secretary-General was requested to select a limited number of experts from developed and developing countries to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. It was suggested that the experts should

conduct an in-depth analysis of the roles, mandates, organization, activities and management practices throughout the United Nations system, including, in particular, the United Nations drug control units. One representative suggested the possibility of unifying them under a full-time head, as a means of establishing a clearly identifiable and co-ordinated United Nations drug abuse control programme and enhancing the existing programme.

34. Most speakers stated that organizational and structural problems facing the United Nations drug control units should be tackled with a view to strengthening the United Nations drug control programmes. It was emphasized that any restructuring should aim at establishing clear and commonly accepted objectives within the context of effective, well co-ordinated structures and should be allotted the necessary resources, status and influence.

35. The need to enhance co-ordination between the various agencies of the United Nations involved in drug control programmes was stressed by most speakers.

36. Several speakers pointed to the key elements and principles that had to be taken into account in order to enhance the efficiency of United Nations activities in the field of drug abuse control. Of primary importance was the coherence of actions within the United Nations drug control units and the co-ordination of all drug-related activities in the United Nations system. Emphasis was placed on the importance of meeting all the obligations imposed under the international drug control treaties and on the equitable integration of programmes for reducing illicit demand and supply into the United Nations activities. Several speakers stated that the Commission should provide strong support for drug law enforcement activities as an integral part of United Nations programmes. With regard to co-ordination, it was underlined that the exchange of information between the agencies should be streamlined. It was also stressed that an estimate of the resources necessary to carry out new mandates arising from the global programme of action should be provided.

37. Several speakers expressed the view that the lack of financial and human resources within the United Nations drug control units was the main impediment to the fulfilment of their mandates. It was particularly detrimental to developing countries, which were thus deprived of needed technical assistance and expertise, for example, in the field of laboratory techniques. It was considered urgent that increased regular budget resources be made available to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs in order to enable them to carry out fully their programmes of work (including the establishment of regional and subregional drug training laboratories), which had been increased following the adoption of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline in 1987 and the 1988 Convention. Additional mandates emanating from the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and seventeenth special session would have to be accompanied by commensurate resources for their implementation. Some speakers expressed the view that resources should be re-allocated within the United Nations budget to reflect the priority that Member States attached to drug abuse control programmes.

38. Several speakers expressed strong support for the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and called for increased financial contributions to UNFDAC to enable it to continue providing assistance, particularly to developing countries, in the fight against drug abuse and illicit traffic. Special mention was made of the achievements of UNFDAC in the field of crop substitution and integrated rural development. One representative expressed the support of his Government for the transmission of UNFDAC working paper 1990/18 to the General Assembly at its special session for consideration under the agenda item dealing with a global programme of action, particularly the elaboration of the master-plan approach. One speaker expressed the view that greater latitude should be left to UNFDAC in the use of allocated funds so that it might set its own priorities and plan its activities free of pressure from donor countries.

39. Several speakers considered that the role of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs as the main policy-making United Nations body on drug control should be enhanced; there was accordingly no need to create a new mechanism. To that effect, it was proposed that the membership of the Commission should be enlarged and that the Commission should hold regular annual sessions. The view was expressed that the Commission should be made responsible for monitoring progress towards full and timely implementation of the global programme of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session.

40. At its 1037th meeting, the Commission decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole and entrusted it with the task of elaborating, for consideration in plenary, the views of the Commission on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and on other matters pertaining to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly. It was decided that F. Cuevas Cancino, one of the Vice-Chairmen, would preside over the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

41. The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole took as a basis for its discussion draft resolutions submitted by the member States of the European Community (E/CN.7/1990/L.2) and by Lebanon, on behalf of the Group of 77, (E/CN.7/1990/L.4), as well as draft amendments to document E/CN.7/1990/L.4 proposed by Colombia (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.3) and by Pakistan (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.4). It also had before it proposals sponsored by Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.1/Rev.1), by Australia (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.2) and by the Bahamas and Jamaica (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.5). (For the text of these proposals and draft resolutions, see annexes I-VII of the present report.)

42. At its 1041st meeting, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole reported to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the deliberations of the Committee and on the outcome of its work.

43. The Commission noted that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole, having had before it the documents mentioned in paragraph 36 above, had, pursuant to its mandates, considered several proposals. Despite its very heavy agenda, no additional time was given to the Commission to consider at its eleventh special session this important item. The Commission, accordingly, took note with regret that due to lack of time it was not in a position to arrive at a consensus on any of the above-mentioned documents.

Notes

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18).

2/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

3/ This section of the present report is chapter II of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The complete report will be issued in final form as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4 (E/1990/24).

4/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

6/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

ANNEXES

Proposals submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session

ANNEX I

Draft resolutions submitted by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session:**

A

The General Assembly,

(a) Recalling its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, in which it requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and invites the Commission to transmit to the General Assembly, at its special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, any views on matters pertaining to the special session,

(b) Noting the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, a/

1. Urges States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, b/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 c/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; d/

2. Urges States, the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take into account the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control e/ in developing strategies to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary resources from the regular budget to enable them to carry out their increasing responsibilities;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/L.2.

** Pursuant to General Assembly decision 44/410, paras. 4 and 6.

4. Calls for increased voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to enable it to carry out its operational activities, as well as for additional extrabudgetary and other support to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. Urges States in a position to do so, as well as the Secretary-General, to provide the necessary legal and technical assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to adapt their national legislation to international conventions and decisions;

6. Welcomes efforts by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders two model treaties, one on mutual assistance in criminal matters and the other on extradition, which contain specific provisions related to illicit traffic;

7. Considers that the United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, and the global programme of action against narcotic drugs, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, f/ should address the following issues:

(a) Demand reduction

(i) Co-ordination of exchanges on informing and educating public opinion concerning drug abuse with a view to initiating well-targeted campaigns in this field with the participation of relevant specialized agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and non-governmental organizations;

(ii) Integration of the results of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, in these campaigns;

(iii) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased drug abuse;

(b) Supply reduction

(i) Special measures to combat the abuse of precursors through the application of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; d/

/...

(ii) Special measures to combat the cultivation of illicit crops, such as integrated rural development programmes designed to eliminate the dependence of communities on illicit drug production, measures to finance and support effective access to markets for crop substitution products, and action by the Division of Narcotic Drugs to prepare and keep up to date a world map of illicit crop production;

(iii) Increased involvement of competent specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, in the preparation and implementation of supply reduction programmes;

(iv) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased illicit production;

(c) Suppression of illicit trafficking

(i) Prompt ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(ii) Conclusion by States of bilateral and multilateral agreements and other forms of co-operation to enhance the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(iii) Improvement of the role of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in the exchange of information on illicit trafficking;

(iv) Encouragement of the International Criminal Police Organization to increase its activities to combat illicit trafficking;

(v) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased illicit trafficking;

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

(i) Development by States, in the context of their social, legal and penal systems, of structures for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, such structures to be based on respect for the basic rights and dignity of the individual and the interests of the community;

(ii) Encouragement by the United Nations for actions taken by specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, as well as by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the field of treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers;

(e) Financial aspects of the illegal drug trade

(i) Action by States to ensure that their economic and financial systems do not benefit from the proceeds of illicit trafficking;

(ii) Amendment by States of their corpus of legislation to prevent and to penalize the use of their banking systems and other financial institutions for processing or laundering drug-related funds;

(iii) Participation by international, regional and national financial institutions in the elaboration of all measures adopted to prevent the laundering of funds derived from illicit trafficking;

(iv) Action by the United Nations to investigate the feasibility of establishing a mechanism to collect information on the movement of drug-related funds;

(v) Consideration by States of the possibility of increasing the funds allocated to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to national and intergovernmental bodies specializing in activities against illicit trafficking and in combating drug abuse to an extent corresponding to the increased confiscation of assets derived from illicit trafficking.

B

The General Assembly,

(a) Reaffirming the importance of enabling the United Nations to enhance the efficiency of the fight against drug abuse and to undertake the new tasks assigned to it,

(b) Recalling its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, in which it requests the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,

Urges the Secretary-General to invite the group of experts to take account of the following:

(a) The need to ensure maximum coherence in the actions taken by the different competent services in accordance with clearly defined common objectives;

(b) The need to strengthen, reinforce and adapt the existing United Nations structures for drug abuse control in order to increase their effectiveness, status and influence;

(c) The need to ensure that the relevant bodies have the necessary financial and human resources from regular budget appropriations and to encourage extrabudgetary and voluntary contributions;

(d) The need to enhance the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a forum for discussion, in the definition of policies, in the elaboration of programmes of action undertaken by the drug bodies of the United Nations, in guiding the appropriation of financial resources and in the evaluation of the results obtained;

(e) The need to enhance inter-agency co-ordination within the United Nations system in the fight against illicit drugs.

C

The General Assembly

Urges States to complement and reinforce the enhanced role of the United Nations by taking appropriate bilateral measures, such as extradition agreements on confiscation, mutual legal assistance, aid for crop substitution programmes, co-operation in the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and co-operation in the field of law enforcement.

D

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to be held in Cyprus from 2 to 7 April 1990, will debate the problems of drug abuse control,

1. Welcomes increased contacts by national parliaments, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, to discuss common action and international co-operation in the field of drug abuse control;

2. Fully recognizes the importance of close co-operation between the relevant United Nations organs and national parliaments, also through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to stimulating awareness and national legislative action in the field of drug abuse control.

Notes

a/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

b/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

c/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

d/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

e/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

f/ Resolution 44/16.

ANNEX II

Draft resolution submitted by Lebanon*

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

(a) Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

(b) Recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

(c) Alarmed by the escalation of acts of violence, the exacerbation of the drug problem and the growing influence of the organizations involved in illicit trafficking, as well as those organizations engaged in the illicit sale and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

(d) Reaffirming the need for a global struggle against all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the need for dealing with the totality of the problem using an integrated approach and the need for the collective responsibility of all States in this struggle, with absolute respect for national sovereignty, domestic legal systems and national jurisdiction, as well as the cultural traditions of peoples,

(e) Convinced that the international co-operation among States in the struggle against the illicit demand for, production of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances more than ever demands an intensification of measures to be taken at the national and international levels in order to combat in an integrated manner the causes and effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, in the spirit of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and of the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,

(f) Reiterating the fact that transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that a growing number of countries and regions of the world are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account of their geographical location, which imposes serious burdens on the drug law enforcement machinery of those countries,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77. Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/L.4.

(g) Reaffirming the need to maintain a balance between the supply of and demand for raw materials for all drugs and other licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes, which is an important element in the international control strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

(h) Mindful of the fact that licit cultivation of raw materials for licit drugs is a major source of livelihood of large segments of the population in the traditional supplier countries, of the financial and other burdens faced by those countries as a result of the accumulation of excess stocks of raw material in such countries in recent years and of the need for international co-operation and solidarity to overcome the problem of excess stocks of raw material in the traditional supplier countries,

(i) In pursuance of General Assembly decision 44/410, in which the Assembly requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its seventeenth special session,

(j) Recognizing that States in which drug abuse is most widespread bear a special responsibility for enacting and vigorously pursuing comprehensive measures to contain and eliminate the demand for and consumption of drugs,

1. Recognizes that although the effective struggle against illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on a certain location may indeed have consequences of extreme importance in its control, the results thus obtained will only be temporary if both demand and consumption are not also simultaneously reduced, for experience shows that, otherwise, the elimination of a supply source is easily counterbalanced by the creation of a new one;

2. Underlines the crucial importance attached to the drastic reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs, aiming at its total eradication, as an essential component of an efficient strategy to prevent illicit trafficking from taking root in societies and, therefore, makes an urgent call for the resolute commitment of the international community to undertake concrete action regarding this matter;

3. Emphasizes the imperative need for the international community to take the necessary measures to tackle without delay the causes of the onslaught of drugs, which are intimately linked with political, socio-economic, cultural and educational factors;

4. Calls upon the multilateral agencies of the United Nations system involved in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking to assist States affected by transit trafficking, particularly developing countries, at their request and in accordance with paragraph 11 below, by implementing appropriate technical and financial measures to help them cope with the heavy financial and other burdens imposed on their drug law enforcement agencies and the forced diversion of scarce resources from pressing developmental tasks;

5. Invites those countries that are in a position to do so to start or to increase substantially their financial contributions to the multilateral organizations involved in providing development aid or to implement agreements in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops, in close co-ordination with the Governments of the recipient countries;

6. Emphasizes the need for detecting the scale and location of illicit crops and for developing a cost-effective methodology for such a survey in order to adopt appropriate countermeasures, taking into consideration the possibility of identifying ecologically safe methods for eradication programmes, with the agreement of the Governments of the countries concerned and with respect for the sovereignty of States;

7. Calls for greater international co-operation to ensure that programmes for the eradication of illicit crops and integrated rural development in marginal regions, together with the adoption of appropiate guidelines, promote greater access to the markets of industrialized countries, in order to effectively counterbalance the economic incentives that drug traffickers offer to those who cultivate illicit crops;

8. Urges Governments to consider the inclusion of provisions in their drug legislations that impose severe punishment on convicted traffickers, within the framework of their constitutions, and to adopt efficient mechanisms to control the production, import, export, storage, distribution and sale of basic and chemical substances, solvents and other precursors, which may be diverted to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and pyschotropic substances, in view of the great threat posed by the possibility of scientifically synthesizing the active principles of narcotic plants using entirely chemical components, thereby forgoing illicit crops;

9. Requests Member States to implement measures to punish financial organizations that use financial systems for converting and mobilizing funds derived from illicit drug trafficking;

10. Underlines the desirability that the study by the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, should be carried out as soon as possible and requests that further study should be undertaken on the need for emphasizing the pertinent epidemiological research on the populations that show high drug consumption patterns, so as to determine scientifically the characteristics, tendencies and mutations of the abuse patterns, as a prerequisite for the shaping and implementation of suitable and effective programmes aimed at eradicating the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, all of which include adequate measures for prevention, education, rehabilitation and social integration of addicts, within the framework of integrated community participation;

11. Encourages the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements covering co-operation and assistance for transit States and the exchange of information and analyses of data relating to transit routes and methods of trafficking, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of domestic legal

systems, as well as the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, and with full respect for the sovereignty of States;

12. Calls for an international programme of action aimed at resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials in the traditional supplier countries by providing all possible support needed for reducing those stocks, inter alia, through international assistance for meeting the potential legitimate need for opiates, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs";

13. Urges member States to adopt all the necessary measures to substantially reinforce the structural capacity of the United Nations in order to promote international co-operation up to the level required to achieve success in the integrated struggle against the causes and effects of the problem of drug abuse and the illicit demand for, production of, supply of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with absolute respect for the sovereignty of States, their domestic law, their national jurisdiction and the cultural traditions of the peoples and in accordance with the international instruments agreed in this field;

14. Calls for member States to substantially increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control so that it may have the necessary financial resources to develop its operational activities and to expand its programmes, with effective support from the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular, programmes for the substitution of illicit crops within the framework of integrated rural development, as well as those oriented towards promoting the suppression of the illicit demand for drugs by utilizing preventive education, the mass media to increase public awareness, and projects for the treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug abusers;

15. Recommends the Secretary-General to take urgently needed steps conducive to increasing the budgetary, material, technical and human resources of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board in order to enable them to carry out more efficiently their increasing responsibilities in combating drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, particularly those related to activities involved in the reduction of the illicit demand for drugs.

ANNEX III

Amendment to draft resolution E/CN.7/1990/L.4 submitted by Colombia*

Page 3, paragraph 8, line 3

After efficient mechanisms insert

, including the convening of a conference between Governments and firms that produce chemical substances,

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.3.

ANNEX IV

Amendment to the preamble of draft resolution E/CN.7/1990/L.4 submitted by Pakistan*

After preambular paragraph (h), insert the following text:

(i) Mindful also of the fact that, because the total ban on the cultivation of raw materials in certain traditional growing areas has deprived large segments of the population of their livelihood and has placed them under enormous financial difficulties, the international community should give priority to helping the countries concerned, at their request, to overcome this urgent problem and should make a resolute commitment to taking concrete steps for the provision of alternative sources of income;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.4.

ANNEX V

Draft revised text for transmission to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, based on subparagraph 5 (a) of General Assembly resolution 44/141 presented by Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America*

Specific proposals on General Assembly resolution 44/141

(a) Demand reduction

(i) The Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in collaboration with other United Nations drug control bodies and the World Health Organization, should assist Governments in developing and implementing instrumentation to establish data bases concerning the nature and extent of drug abuse at the national and international levels based on the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, which is being developed by the Division with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

(ii) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and appropriate United Nations bodies, should solicit, compile and analyse information on effective prevention strategies, including public information, education programmes and professional training, and on programme evaluation techniques and should disseminate this material to States upon request;

(iii) Appropriate United Nations bodies should collaborate with non-governmental organizations with special expertise in the field of drugs to identify and make available technical expertise on demand reduction strategies and methods;

(iv) The International Labour Organisation should provide on request advice on education programmes to reduce drug abuse in the work-place and should monitor their effectiveness;

(v) The Division of Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the World Health Organization and other competent international bodies should, on request, provide technical assistance to Governments to establish comprehensive strategies for drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.1/Rev.1.

(b) Control of supply

(i) The International Narcotics Control Board, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and other competent entities, should assist countries, on request, in improving their capacities for monitoring the manufacture, importation, dispensing and distribution of substances under international control;

(ii) The World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, should assist national drug regulatory authorities in developing and strengthening their pharmaceutical administrations and control laboratories in order to enable them to control pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(iii) The World Health Organization, in collaboration with United Nations drug control bodies, non-governmental organizations and other organizations involved in the rational use of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should assist national educational authorities in developing training materials and conducting training courses to ensure that medical practitioners and other health personnel are well trained in the rational use and prescription of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(iv) The Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization should assist States in the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to establish a monitoring and control system to prevent a diversion of chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacturing and processing of these drugs;

(v) The Secretary-General, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should consult with international financial institutions to encourage them to contribute more extensively to integrated rural development in support of the eradication of illicit plantings and crop substitution programmes;

(vi) The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, through its master-plan concept on subregional levels, should extend the scope of economic and technical assistance directed to narcotic control efforts in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes;

(c) Suppression of illicit trafficking

(i) The Secretary-General shall provide expertise and assistance to States at their request to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures for the provisional application, ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(ii) The Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in co-operation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization should co-ordinate an expanded programme of training for law enforcement personnel in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotic intelligence, with member States controlling their training programmes and resources;

(iii) United Nations specialized agencies, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, in collaboration with member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should increase the development of programmes whereby member States work with the parties involved in the transportation industry to suppress illicit traffic in drugs;

(iv) The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in collaboration with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization and in support of regional and bilateral programmes, should assist countries, at their request, in equipping and strengthening their law enforcement authorities and criminal justice systems;

(v) The Division of Narcotic Drugs should develop a repository of laws and regulations on money laundering, asset forfeiture, and the protection of banking systems and other financial institutions from money laundering;

(vi) The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, should promote bilateral or regional exchanges of information between governmental regulatory or investigative agencies concerning the financial flow of illicit drug proceeds;

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

(i) The International Labour Organisation should prepare and publish guidelines for programmes to reintegrate former addicts in occupational activities or vocational training;

(ii) The World Health Organization should continue to explore with Governments and report on the development of the following:

a. Health education programmes as a means of preventing the transmission through intravenous drug abuse of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

b. Appropriate treatment and counselling for drug misusers who are HIV positive or who have developed acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

(iii) The World Health Organization, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, should solicit, compile, analyse and disseminate information on treatment and rehabilitation policies, programmes modalities and resource materials that have proved effective.

ANNEX VI

Draft resolution submitted by Australia*

Special session of the General Assembly

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

(a) Recalling General Assembly decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the Assembly at its special session and of paragraph 6 and invited the Commission to transmit to the Assembly at its seventeenth special session any views on matters pertaining to that special session;

(b) Recalling also paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, in which the Assembly agrees to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(c) Further recalling paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 44/141, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(d) Recalling subparagraph 5 (f) of General Assembly resolution 44/141, in which the Assembly requested States to consider in the preparatory work for its special session the examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

(e) Believing that member States should, via the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and General Assembly at its special session, provide necessary guidance to the Secretary-General and the group of experts on key issues that need to be carefully considered in seeking to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations to undertake an enhanced role and perform its necessary tasks in the area of illicit drug abuse control;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.2.

1. Requests the Secretary-General and the group of experts to give careful consideration to the programming, structural and resource implications of empowering the United Nations to fully respond to its increased responsibilities in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session;

2. Believes that a desirable alternative for the United Nations to manage its participation in the international drug effort is the creation of a single United Nations authority responsible for international narcotics matters with a full-time head and that, in creating such an authority, a number of factors would need to be considered:

(a) The development of an appropriate structure;

(b) The need to recognize that technical assistance in the narcotics context and promotion of adherence by Governments to the various drug control treaties are important and distinct responsibilities requiring:

(i) A recognition of the crucial and effective role of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the development of technical assistance programmes and of the desirability of safeguarding its operational integrity;

(ii) The need to safeguard the operational integrity of the International Narcotics Control Board in the discharge of its powers, duties and functions pursuant to the existing international drug control treaties.

ANNEX VII

Draft text for transmission to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, based on subparagraph 5 (h), (i) and (k) of General Assembly resolution 44/141 submitted by the Bahamas and Jamaica*

Strengthening national, regional and interregional law enforcement

1. The United Nations shall collect and disseminate information and co-ordinate drug law enforcement training programmes for national agencies to achieve more effective levels of expertise in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence to counter traffickers employing force against sovereign States.

2. Consideration shall be given to the development of a United Nations capability to co-ordinate the provision by States of training and of equipment to other States, at their request, for their own anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs.

3. Establishment at the United Nations of a register of narcotics expertise and services that could be made available to States at their request.

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.5.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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ENGLISH
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FRENCH/RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Seventeenth special session
Item 13 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISION 44/410

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs

Addendum

Decision adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

(a) Conscious of its role as the policy-making organ of the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control,

(b) Mindful of the need to enhance the capabilities of the United Nations system in this field,

(c) Noting the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider, inter alia, a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs and a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control,

(d) Recognizing the important work being carried out within the United Nations to implement the decisions of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987,

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* A/S-17/1.

** The papers referred to in the decision will be made available to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session.

90-03945 1377f (E)

(e) Acknowledging the particular need to increase technical assistance to developing countries in the field of drug abuse control,

(f) Recognizing that the extensive and long-standing experience of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is an asset that can be utilized in the elaboration of a global programme of action,

(g) Acknowledging that the working paper by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, entitled "Contribution to the design of the global programme of action against narcotic drugs", and the working paper on its medium-term plan for the period 1989-1993 are of particular relevance in the elaboration of such a programme,

Decides to transmit these documents to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session for consideration under the agenda item dealing with a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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15 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventeenth special session

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE FOR THE SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION*

* The present document is a mimeographed version of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session on the work of its first and second sessions. The report will subsequently be issued as Official Records of General Assembly, Seventeenth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-17/1)

90-03839 1497j (E)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, the General Assembly decided to hold a special session, at a high political level, to consider as a matter of urgency the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation.

2. By its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, the General Assembly decided that the special session would take place at Headquarters, from 20 to 23 February 1990, under the presidency of the President of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly. It also decided to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session, with one chairman, three vice-chairmen and one rapporteur, which would meet for two days during the first week of December 1989 and for three days during the first week of February 1990. It further decided that the bureau of the Preparatory Committee could meet between the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, as required, to advance the preparatory work.

II. FIRST SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

3. The Preparatory Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters on 6 and 7 December 1989. The Committee held four meetings during that period.

4. The session was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services.

B. Attendance

5. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire

Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Democratic Yemen
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Vanuatu
United Arab Emirates	Venezuela
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Viet Nam
United Republic of Tanzania	Yemen
United States of America	Yugoslavia
Uruguay	Zaire
	Zambia
	Zimbabwe

6. The following non-member States were represented by observers: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Holy See, Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

7. The following United Nations specialized agencies and related organizations were represented: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

8. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented: Organization of American States and Organization of the Islamic Conference.

C. Election of officers

9. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 December, the Preparatory Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. Peter HOHENFELLNER (Austria)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Koffi ADJOYI (Togo)
Mr. Ricardo LUNA (Peru)
Mr. RAZALI Ismail (Malaysia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anatoli OLEINIK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

D. Adoption of the agenda

10. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 December, the Preparatory Committee adopted the following agenda for the first session (A/AC.235/1):

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs.

E. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs

11. At its 2nd to 4th meetings, the Preparatory Committee held a general discussion of the draft provisional agenda for the special session of the General Assembly.

12. At its 3rd meeting, on 7 December, the Preparatory Committee had before it a draft provisional agenda for the special session proposed by its Chairman (A/AC.235/L.1).

13. At its 4th meeting, on 7 December, the Preparatory Committee had before it the revised draft provisional agenda for the special session of the General Assembly (A/AC.235/L.1/Rev.1). The Committee further revised the draft provisional agenda, which was subsequently issued in document A/AC.235/L.1/Rev.2. The Committee then adopted the revised draft provisional agenda (see para. 29 below).

F. Dates of the second session of the Preparatory Committee

14. The Preparatory Committee agreed that its second session would be held at Headquarters from 12 to 14 February 1990.

III. SECOND SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

15. The Preparatory Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 14 February 1990. The Committee held two meetings during that period.

16. The session was opened by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

B. Attendance

17. The meeting was attended by the following States Members of the United Nations:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cambodia

Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Democratic Yemen
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan

Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

18. The following non-member States were represented by observers: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Holy See, Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

19. The following United Nations specialized agencies and related organizations were represented: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

20. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented: Organization of American States and Organization of the Islamic Conference.

C. Officers

21. The officers elected at the first session of the Preparatory Committee also served the second session (see para. 9).

D. Adoption of the agenda

22. At its 5th meeting, on 12 February, the Preparatory Committee adopted the following agenda for its second session (A/AC.235/2):

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs.

3. Adoption of the reports of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole on its first and second sessions.

E. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs

23. At its 5th meeting, on 12 February, the Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents: (a) draft recommendations by the Bureau (A/AC.235/L.3); (b) progress report of the Secretary-General on ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control (A/S-17/2); (c) report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs (A/S-17/3).

24. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee heard an introductory statement by the Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator of the United Nations Drug Control-related Activities. The Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control made a statement. The Preparatory Committee approved, without setting a precedent, the request of one non-governmental organization to address the Committee and heard a statement by the Chairman of the NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.

25. The Preparatory Committee in informal meetings considered a draft political declaration and a draft programme of action. It was agreed to continue the consideration of those two draft documents at the special session.

F. Adoption of the reports of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole on its first and second sessions

26. At its 6th meeting, on 14 February, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft report on its first session (A/AC.235/L.2), draft recommendations by the Bureau (A/AC.235/L.3) and the draft report of its second session (A/AC.235/L.4).

27. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted a decision (see para. 43).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AND DECISION TAKEN BY THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

A. Recommendations

1. Title of the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly

28. The Preparatory Committee recommends the following modification in the title of the seventeenth special session: Insert the words "and psychotropic substances" after the words "distribution of narcotic drugs".

2. Provisional agenda

29. The Preparatory Committee recommends the following provisional agenda for the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly:

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;

   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President.

5. Report of the Preparatory Committee for the seventeenth special session.

6. Organization of the session (General Assembly decision 44/410). 1/

7. Adoption of the agenda.

8. General debate.

9. Aspects relating to the production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

10. International legal framework:

   (a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

   (b) 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

   (c) 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

   (d) New agreements.

11. Bilateral and regional legal arrangements involving States and international organizations.

12. International co-operation and institutional framework:

   (a) Within the United Nations system:

      (i) General Assembly resolutions on the global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs (44/141) on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (44/142) on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (44/140) and on International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs

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1/ See statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/44/19).

across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities; establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes (44/39);

(ii) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat: status of activities, programmes and projects, and co-ordination with national programmes;

(iii) Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; 2/

(iv) Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; 2/

(v) Regional arrangements;

(b) Regional and other arrangements.

13. Reports submitted in response to General Assembly decision 44/410:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs;

(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on:

(i) Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2/ and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels;

(ii) The allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority is given to narcotic issues;

(c) Views on matters pertaining to the special session, transmitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system.

14. Adoption of a political declaration and a global programme of action.

15. Follow-up measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the special session.

2/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

3. Date and duration

30. In accordance with paragraph (a) of General Assembly decision 44/410, the special session will be held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 23 February 1990.

4. President

31. In accordance with paragraph (a) of General Assembly decision 44/410, the special session should take place under the presidency of the President of the forty-fourth regular session of the Assembly.

5. Vice-Presidents

32. The Vice-Presidents of the special session shall be the same as at the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly, on the understanding that regional groups may make substitutions of the Vice-Presidents allocated to each group.

6. Ad Hoc Committee

33. The special session should establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session. The Chairman, the three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee shall serve in the same capacities in the Ad Hoc Committee.

7. Credentials Committee

34. The Credentials Committee of the special session shall have the same membership as the Credentials Committee of the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

8. General Committee

35. The General Committee of the special session shall consist of the President of the special session of the General Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, on the understanding that they may be substituted by members of their delegations or members of the delegations of States belonging to the same regional group, and the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the special session.

9. Rules of procedure

36. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly shall apply at the special session.

10. Level of representation

37. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/16, Member States are to be represented at the special session at a high political level.

11. General debate

38. Items 9 to 13 of the provisional agenda should be included in the general debate (item 8). Participation in plenary meetings shall be in accordance with the established rules and practice of the General Assembly.

12. Allocation of items

39. It is recommended that items 14 and 15 of the provisional agenda be allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee.

13. Invitations

40. The Preparatory Committee recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee hear those interested among the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations that have received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, and United Nations bodies. Each statement shall not exceed ten minutes.

41. The Preparatory Committee recommends that the NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse designate one representative who shall speak on behalf of all interested non-governmental organizations in the Ad Hoc Committee. That statement shall not exceed ten minutes.

42. The Preparatory Committee recommends that one meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee be reserved to hear United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations that have received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, and one representative from non-governmental organizations.

B. Decision

43. The Preparatory Committee adopted the following decision:

> "The Preparatory Committee at its second session takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control" (A/S-17/2).

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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20 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventeenth special session

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 20 February 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

At present, 14 Member States are in arrears in accordance with Article 19 of the Charter, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount owed for the preceding two full years (1988-1989) are the following:

	US dollars
Benin	51 300
Burundi	35 100
Central African Republic	16 900
Dominican Republic	231 000
El Salvador	46 100
Equatorial Guinea	62 400
Guatemala	99 300
Liberia	65 900
Mauritania	16 300
Nicaragua	76 300
Peru	545 900
Sao Tome and Principe	73 400
Sierra Leone	55 400
South Africa	39 203 700

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General

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